

16:7

Niino, TOKUO

1955-1961

\* PAID

78/177

C

April 15, 1960

Mr. Tokuo Niino  
5970-A Fishburn Ave.  
Huntington Park, Calif.

Consultation Feb. 1, 1960,  
9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

\$50.00

*above Bill sent 4/15/60*

*pd*

Los Angeles, April 25, 1960

Mr. Wayne M. Collins:  
Attorney at law  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am enclosing a check in the amount of \$50.00 in payment of your bill of April 15, 1960.

I appreciate very much for the time you spent for me to explore and study my case, when I visited you with my brother.

I am sorry I did not write to you sooner, but I hope I will be able to send you the information you need pretty soon.

With best regards to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Tokuo Niino

April 12, 1960

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Shuichi Steve Niino, wrote my brother,  
Tokuo Niino, in 1947 that his service in the  
Japanese army invalidated his American citizenship.

*Shuichi Steve Niino*

5970 A Fishburn Ave.,  
Huntington Park, Calif.

May 1, 1960

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Attorney at Law  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush St.,  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am sorry I did not write you sooner. It took some time for me to recall and collect the information you need.

Every male who reached 21 years of age in Japan before the war was obliged to take physical examination for conscription. And if he passes the examination, there was no choice for him but to serve in the Japanese Army under the law.

For the students who had reached 21 years of age while in the school, they had a privilege to extend the examination until graduation from the school. However, once they take this step, they were obliged to take the examination immediately after graduation and were not allowed to go out of the country without doing so.

In my case, I reached 21 years of age in 1937 while I was in Nagasaki College of Commerce and I had to extend the examination date for one year. I passed the examination which was held in May, 1938 and I was notified to enter into the Regiment in Kumamoto City on January 10, 1939.

In the meantime, my father who had lived in Guadalupe, California came back to Japan in July, 1939 when I was working for Yokohama Specie Bank in Tokyo. I met him at Kumamoto-ya Hotel in Yokohama City on July 6, 1939 and I talked to him about my military service and that I would like to go back to America in the future as soon as possible. At that time, he told me that service in the Japanese army will make me lose my American citizenship, because I could not be loyal to two countries under the U.S.A. law. Since then, I have had a knowledge that I have lost my American citizenship due to my military service.

On top of the above, I checked with my brother, Shuichi Steve Niino, who lived in California about my citizenship in 1947 after the war, and he informed me that my service in the Japanese army invalidated my American citizenship. A statement to that effect by my brother is enclosed herewith.

The people who had education of higher grade than high school were entitled to take examination to become an army officer before and during the war in Japan. The only resistance which I made and I ~~could~~ could make was not to pass the examination purposely and I served as a soldier without being an officer.

Continued

( 2 )

In as much as I had a knowledge that I had lost my citizenship, the only way I could come back to U. S. A. was to be assigned by The Bank of Tokyo ( former Yokohama Specie Bank ) for which I worked and which had offices in U. S. A. to work at the office in U.S.A. So, I had kept telling the bank personnel department that I desired to work in U. S. A. and finally I was transferred to The Bank of Tokyo of California which have offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles in May, 1955.

Voting as well as paying tax is considered as one of the biggest duties of Japanese citizens in Japan. There is no direct punishment under the law for not voting, but there is a sort of social punishment.

When I voted in April, 1951 in Ota-ku, Tokyo, living conditions was pretty bad in Tokyo and specially housing was very scarce and was awfully expensive. I and my family, three of us, lived in one room in the upstairs which we rented from Mr. Makio Kojima, owner of the house who lived in the downstairs. At that time, the owner happened to be a member of election committee one of whose job was to take a seat at the voting place and watch the votings and he told my wife, Kumiko Niino to be sure to go to vote. We had to vote to keep goodwill to him and secure our renting a room. Mr. Makio Kojima is an uncle of my close friend and I used to rent a room before the war. For the time being after the war, it was almost impossible to rent a house even a room with a reasonable amount of money in Tokyo.

In March of 1952, we moved to Suginami-ku, Tokyo where we bought a small house. Houses are very jammed in this area and neighbors are within calling distance from the windows. In election days, the people who live in the neighborhood are used to call upon neighbors to go for voting, the place of which is located within a walking distance. /together!

If we do not follow other people, it means to lose a goodwill to the neighbors and will be very inconvenient for every day living. When we go out say for shopping, we are used to ask one of the neighbors for watching the house. Among the neighbors, our landowner and staple food store ( staple food is under ration in Japan ) were included, for whom we had to keep good will specially. The above is the reason why I had to vote in 1952 & 1955.

I hope you will be satisfied with this information to process, because it looks like this is the best I can do at the moment. However, if there is any further information you need at the least, please let me know.

Your attention to this matter is highly appreciated.

With best regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

*Tokuo Niino*  
Tokuo Niino

Enclosure:

June 23, 1960

Mr. Tokuo Niino  
5970 A Fishburn Avenue  
Huntington Park, California

Dear Mr. Niino:

I have been going over the facts that I have in your case and am experiencing some difficulty for lack of adequate information as to what is the best procedure to follow in your case. In order that I may have additional information I am enclosing herewith a questionnaire which I would thank you to answer in as much detail as you are able. When you have answered the questionnaire I would thank you to return it to me.

In 1952 Section 1481(b) of Title 8 of the U.S. Code was enacted by Congress which provides that a person who has voted in a foreign election "shall be conclusively presumed to have done so voluntarily and without having been subjected to duress of any kind, if such person at the time of voting was a national of the state in which the act was performed and had been physically present in such state for a period or periods totaling 10 years or more immediately prior to such act." The Board of Review of the Passport Office is raising such a presumption wherever a person has lived in Japan for a period of 10 years immediately preceding the expatriating act, (which in your case would be the voting of May 7, 1952, October 1, 1952, and February 27, 1955).

However, although we may be blocked on the question of setting aside your acts of voting because of duress, there is a remote chance that we may be able to establish by affidavit that your voting in those elections was caused by mistake of fact and of law if prior to the dates of those acts of voting you had been informed by a U.S. diplomatic or consular officer that you had already lost U.S. citizenship. Therefore, I would be grateful if you would let me know the circumstances under which you first learned from any U.S. diplomatic or consular officer or person in the U.S. Embassy that your service in the Japanese armed forces caused you to lose U.S. citizenship. You should let me know when and where you first learned that service in the Japanese army caused you to lose U.S. citizenship. If you learned that before you voted in any of those three elections we may be able to urge that your voting thereafter although not caused by duress was caused by mistake of fact and of law. Therefore, it is important for me to learn the circumstances under which you first were informed and were led to believe that service in the Japanese army cost you your U.S. citizenship and that information must have been learned by you prior to the time that you were informed that voting in 1952 and 1955 cost you your U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Tokuo Niino

-2-

June 23, 1960

If you recover your U.S. citizenship your Japan-born children will be U.S. citizens and will be eligible to return to the U.S. as U.S. citizens and your alien wife will be permitted to enter the U.S. as a nonquota immigrant. Therefore, I believe it is best that we do all that can be done to recover your U.S. citizenship. In the event we are not successful in so doing, we then may proceed on the question of determining your child or children's U.S. citizenship under the theory that if you lost your U.S. citizenship you did so after the birth of your children.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
Enc.

5970 A Fishburn Ave.,  
Huntington Park, Calif.  
July 24, 1960

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I am writing this letter in reply to your letter of June 23, 1960, and also I am enclosing form of questionnaires. I am sorry my reply has been delayed, because it took time to communicate with Japan.

Unfortunately, I can not give name of any U.S. diplomatic or consular officer, from whom I learned that my service in the Japanese army had cost me my U.S. citizenship, but Mr. Raymond F. Druhan who lives in Tokyo now.

In February, 1948, Mr. Druhan was the Labor Relations Officer of the Nagasaki Military Government Team. This organization came under the command of SCAP. The mailing address was: "Nagasaki Mil. Govt. Team, APO 929, San Francisco, Calif." He told me then that any American Citizen who served with the Japanese armed forces had thereby lost his American citizenship.

In regards to Nos. 2, 3 & 4 of your questionnaire, please note that I returned to Japan in September, 1959 and came back again to U.S.A. ~~having~~ in October, 1959 having a Japanese passport visaed at American Embassy in Tokyo. ( E-1 visa, treaty trader ).

Regarding to No. 43 of questionnaire, I did not file an application with American Embassy in Tokyo for a U.S. passport, when I first had come back to U.S.A. in May, 1955. Instead, according to their suggestion, I made an affidavit of loss of nationality due to my service in the Japanese Army and my voting in the Japanese election, and I applied for a visa ( E-1 \* to Japanese passport.

I have birth certificate and affidavit by my father with me, copies of which are enclosed herewith. I hope these papers will be helpfull to you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Tokuo Niino*

Tokuo Niino

Enclosures:

CC: Mr. Steve Niino  
5601 Madison Ave.,  
Richmond 6, Calif.

August 30, 1960

Mr. Tokuo Niino  
5970-A Fishburn Avenue  
Huntington Park, California

Dear Mr. Niino:

On returning from my vacation I found your letter of July 24, 1960, together with the lengthy questionnaire which you filled out for me. The data contained in your questionnaire shows that you were born in Soledad, Monterey County, California, on September 16, 1917, and that you remained in this country until October of 1926, which is to say, you were physically present in the U.S., from the date of your birth to the date of your departure to Japan, for only 9 years plus a fraction of one month. Your children were born in Japan on December 14, 1948, and on July 10, 1952. In consequence you were not physically present in the U.S. for a total period or periods of "10" years prior to the birth of either of your children and you were not physically present in the U.S. for a period of 5 of the 10-year period after you had attained the age of 14 years. Those stated residential requirements are essential under Title 8, U.S. Code, Section 1481(a)(7) to confer derivative U.S. citizenship on a foreign-born child of a U.S. citizenship father and a Japanese citizen mother. In consequence your children would be deemed to be aliens even were you to recover your U.S. citizenship. However, if you recovered your U.S. citizenship, your Japan-born wife and Japan-born children could enter the U.S. as aliens for permanent residence purposes as "nonquota immigrants" under the provisions of Title 8, U.S. Code, Section 1155(b). 1401

I wish to inform you that on August 8, 1960, during the period I was away on vacation, the Board of Review of the Passport Office of the Department of State made a ruling that even though a U.S. citizen voted under duress in a political election in Japan, if such person had resided in Japan for a period of 10 years prior to the date of the voting, that such a person was precluded by virtue of Section 349(b) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 from asserting that duress caused his voting, because that Act created a conclusive presumption that such voting was not caused by duress. In consequence, the Board holds that it is compelled to find that where the voter resided in Japan for 10 years prior to the time of voting the voting is conclusively presumed to be voluntary under that Act of Congress.

August 30, 1960

I had pointed out to the Board that the U.S. Supreme Court had decided in Perez vs. Brownell, 356 U.S. 44, that where a person of a single U.S. nationality votes in a foreign election that such a person under the Act of 1952 loses his U.S. citizenship but that the decision did not apply to a person of dual nationality. However, the Board takes a contrary view, holding that the use of the word "anyone" in the penultimate paragraph of Perez vs. Brownell by the majority of the Supreme Court covers both a person of single U.S. nationality and also a person of dual nationality. The Board felt that it was bound to draw such a conclusion by reason of the fact that Justice Frankfurter, in writing the opinion for the majority of the Court's members, in that decision used the word "anyone" in that paragraph. As a result it is obvious that the Board of Review of the Passport Office, as well as the U.S. Consuls abroad, would make the identical ruling in your case and would hold that your voting in Japan in 1952 and 1955 would be conclusively presumed to have been voluntary and as a result have cost you your U.S. citizenship. The ruling of the Board also places you in a difficult position insofar as recovering your own U.S. citizenship is concerned.

It is my opinion that the Consul would declare that you had lost your U.S. citizenship by reason of voting, that the Board of Review of the Passport Office would affirm that ruling, and that a U.S. District Court and the Court of Appeals also would affirm that decision. That would leave only the U.S. Supreme Court to decide on the question of whether the Congressional Act which creates the conclusive presumption that voting in a foreign political election by a U.S. citizen who had resided there for 10 years was voluntary and not caused by duress was constitutional and also to decide whether the conclusive presumption applies to a dual national as well as to a person of single U.S. nationality. (For your information, you were born on September 16, 1917, and in consequence were a dual national by reason of the organic law of Japan and you were also a dual national by reason of the municipal law of Japan because you were born before December 31, 1924).

I wish to point out to you that if you were to decide to make a test of your rights and to urge the foregoing questions that it would mean that you would have to prosecute your case in a U.S. District Court and on appeal to the Court of Appeals and apply for a review (certiorari) to the U.S. Supreme Court without any guarantee or assurance that the U.S. Supreme Court would even take jurisdiction of the case. In addition thereto, the cost, expenses, and attorney fees necessarily involved in the prosecution of such action and appeals probably would be beyond your means. I could not in good conscience suggest that you pursue such remedies which do not appear to me to offer you much chance of success.

Inasmuch as you are in the U.S. with the status of a treaty merchant, you may apply to the U.S. Consul for the privilege of having

Mr. Tokuo Niino

-3-

August 30, 1960

your wife and children join you in this country. Your children could obtain their education or a portion thereof in this country and if any of your children, in course of time, were to marry a U.S. citizen, such child could change his own status to that of alien admitted for permanent residence purposes on an application executed before a U.S. Consul or the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Office in the U.S. and five years after the granting of such status, such child would become eligible for naturalization in the U.S. and thereupon could obtain a "quota immigrant status" for you and your wife under the provisions of Title 8, U.S. Code, Section 1153(a)(2) which would entitle you and your wife to a second preferential status on the quota list.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

September 1, 1960

Mr. Tokuo Niino  
5970-A Fishburn Avenue  
Huntington Park, California

Dear Mr. Niino:

In my letter of August 30, 1960, which I sent to you yesterday, reference is made to Section 1481(a)(7) of the U.S. Code in error. The Section should have read 1401(a)(7).

For your information the Nationality Act of 1940 which was in effect at the time your children were born contained similar provisions relating to citizenship by derivation; namely, that a citizen parent of foreign born children had to have resided 10 years in the U.S. or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such child, at least five of said ten years' residence of the parent had to be after the parent attained the age of 16 years, in order to confer citizenship upon a foreign born child.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss  
cc: Steve Niino

January 5, 1960

Mr. Steve Niino  
5601 Madison Avenue  
Richmond, California

Dear Mr. Niino:

Mr. Yoshio Oto came to my office last month in connection with the matter of loss of nationality of your brother, Mr. Tokuo Niino, who is presently in Long Beach.

It will be necessary for me to discuss the matter with you before I can give you an opinion concerning your brother's case. I suggest that you arrange to come to my office for an appointment. Would you be able to come in on Tuesday, January 12, 1960?

You may reach me by telephone at Garfield 1-5827.

Very truly yours,

WMC:DP:ss

*Smooth-typase*  
*Onionskin*  
*BAG CONTAIN*

February 7, 1961

Mr. Tokuo Niino  
5970-A Fishburn Avenue  
Huntington Park, California

Dear Mr. Niino:

I wish to inform you that the American Civil Liberties Union has filed a suit in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. for a man named Antonio Cafiero of Jersey City against the officers of the U.S. Immigration Service in an attempt to declare Section 349(a) of the Immigration Act of 1952 unconstitutional on the grounds that a person who has resided in a foreign country for a period of ten years or more before voting in a foreign country is barred from asserting that his voting was caused by duress. (The Act creates a conclusive presumption that a person who has resided abroad for a period of 10 years and then votes, did not vote because of duress.)

It may take between two and three years for the Cafiero case suit to be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court and if that court holds that that conclusive presumption is unconstitutional, Tokuo Niino will be able to obtain a ruling that he did not lose his U.S. citizenship by voting in Japan and in such an event he would be able to bring his Japan-born children to the U.S. on a "nonquota immigrant visa" or if they are here, have their status adjusted to that of permanent residents of the United States and they thereafter in due course of time could become U.S. citizens.

Very truly yours,

WMC:ss

cc: Mr. Steve Niino  
5601 Madison Ave.  
Richmond, Calif.

(Noted)

3931 Westside Ave.,  
Los Angeles 8, Calif.

Mr. Wayne M. Collins  
Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

February 12, 1961

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 7, 1961 informing me of the Cafiero case.

Your letter has encouraged me a great deal and I sincerely hope that the suit is decided favorably.

By the way, my family is here now and I moved to the above address.

Thank you again for your information.

Sincerely yours,

*Tokuo Niino*

Tokuo Niino



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REGISTERED  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

American Embassy, Consular Division

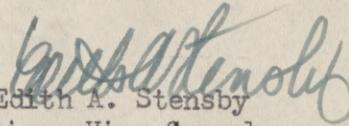
2 Aoi-cho, Akasaka,  
Minato Ku, Tokyo,  
June 24, 1955.

Mr. Tokuo Niino,  
331 Izumi-cho,  
Suginami Ku, Tokyo.

Sir:

There is enclosed a copy of the Certificate of the Loss of the Nationality of the United States executed at the Embassy on April 25, 1955 which has been approved by the Department of State. A notice regarding your privilege of appeal is also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

  
Edith A. Stensby  
American Vice Consul

221  
TCF 17; X 54; 100

NOTICE

You are hereby notified that you have the privilege of appealing to the Board of Review of the Passport Office, Department of State, with regard to the decision that you have lost your American nationality. Your appeal must be based on other than hardship or humanitarian grounds; otherwise, it cannot be entertained.

If you have new or additional evidence to submit, or if you have legal grounds for believing that your case merits reversal of the decision, you may present the appeal through an American Foreign Service office or a duly authorized attorney or agent in the United States. No formal application for reconsideration need be made but a statement should be submitted, preferably under oath, giving the grounds of appeal and should be supported by such documentary evidence as may be available.

QUADRUPPLICATE

CARDED

# CERTIFICATE OF THE LOSS OF THE NATIONALITY OF THE UNITED STATES

(This form has been prescribed by the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 501 of the Act of October 14, 1940, 54 Stat. 1171.)

Consulate Embassy of the United States of  
America at Tokyo, Japan ss:

I, Edith A. Stensby, hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Tokuo NIINO was born at Soledad, Monterey,  
(Town or city) (Province or county)

California, on September 16, 1917;  
(State or country) (Date)

That he resides at 331 Izumi-cho, Suginami Ku, Tokyo, Japan;  
(Street) (City) (State)

That he last resided in the United States at Soledad,  
(Street) (City)

California;  
(State)

That he left the United States on October 16, 1926;  
(Precise date should be given)

That he acquired the nationality of the United States by virtue of birth in the United States  
(If a national by birth)

in the United States, so state; if naturalized, give the name and place of the court in the United States before which naturalization was granted and the date of such naturalization)

That he has expatriated himself under the provisions of Section 401(e) of Chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940 by voting in the election for members of Ota Ward Assembly, Tokyo on April 23, 1951  
(The action causing expatriation should be set forth succinctly)

That the evidence of such action consists of the following: Mr. Niino's affidavit executed at the Embassy on April 25, 1955 and the certificate issued by the chairman of Ota Ward Election Control Committee dated April 19, 1955, attached.  
(Here list the sources of information and such documentary evidence as may be available concerning the action causing expatriation of the individual concerned)

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my office seal this 25th day of April, 1955.  
(Month)

Approved by the Department of State on May 26, 1955.

[SEAL]

Edith A. Stensby  
(Signature)

American Vice Consul  
(Title of officer)

(OVER)

The certificate should be executed in quadruplicate. Three copies thereof should be sent to the Department, one of which should be the original, and one should be retained in the files of the office in which it was executed. If the certificate is approved by the Department, approval will be shown by means of a stamp endorsement of each of the three copies signed by an appropriate officer of the Passport Division. The Department will then return one copy to the Foreign Service office at which the certificate was issued. Upon receipt of the approved copy of the certificate, the copy retained by the Foreign Service office will be delivered to the expatriate after the Foreign Service Officer has made a notation thereon that the certificate has been approved by the Department under the date of the stamp endorsement.



OFFICE OF RECORDER OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIF.

I, *John E. Wallace*, County Recorder of Monterey County, State of California, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original *Birth Certificate* on record as the same appears in *Vol. 5 of Births* at page *170* and that the same has been compared by me with the said original record.

Witness my hand and official seal, this *10th* day of *September*, 192*5*

*John E. Wallace* Recorder  
By \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy

Recorded in Vol. 5 of Births Page 170 Monterey County Records

' PLACE OF BIRTH. DIST. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(To be inserted by Registrar)California State Board of Health  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICSCounty of Monterey

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Local Registered No. 167City or  
Town of Near Soledador Rural Regis-  
tration District \_\_\_\_\_

(No. \_\_\_\_\_ St.; \_\_\_\_\_ Ward)

[If birth occurred in a  
hospital or institution, give  
its NAME instead of street  
and number.]2 FULL NAME OF CHILD Takuo Niino [If child is not yet named, make  
supplemental report as directed.]

## PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX OF CHILD <u>Male</u>	4 Twin, Triplet, or Other (To be answered only in event of plural births)	5 Number in Order of Birth	6 DATE OF BIRTH <u>Sept. 16th</u> 19 <u>17</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)
7 FULL NAME <u>Rokuro Niino</u> FATHER		8 FULL MAIDEN NAME <u>Chisa Buto</u> MOTHER	
9 RESIDENCE <u>Soledad Mission</u> City State		10 RESIDENCE <u>Soledad Mission</u> City State	
11 COLOR OR RACE <u>Japanese</u>	12 AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>34</u> (Years)	13 COLOR OR RACE <u>Japanese</u>	14 AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>19</u> (Years)
15 BIRTHPLACE <u>Japan</u> (State or country)		16 BIRTHPLACE <u>Japan</u> (State or country)	
17 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>Farmer</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) _____		18 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>Housewife</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) _____	
19a Was a prophylactic for Ophthalmia Neonatorum used? If so, what? <u>Argyrol</u>		19b Number of children born to this mother, including present birth <u>1</u>	
		20 Number of children of this mother now living <u>1</u>	

## 21 CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE\*

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was Alive at 1.30AM  
on the date above stated. (Born alive or stillborn)(Signature) Olive ScottDated 19 17 Nurse  
(Physician, midwife, father, etc.)\*When there was no attending physician or  
midwife, then the father, householder, etc.,  
should make this return. A stillborn child is  
one that neither breathes nor shows other evi-  
dence of life after birth.Given name added from a supplemental  
report \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Registrar

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Filed Sept. 29 1917

F.A. Abbott

Registrar

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD—  
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF THIS CERTIFICATE

*Olive Scott*  
*Nurse*  
*Voluntary Certificate*

State Of California  
County Of Monterey S S

Rokuro Niino being first duly sworn, deposes and says;  
that he is the father of TOKUO NIINO, who was born at  
Soledad California, September 16th 1917; that said TOKUO  
Niino is the same persons named in the annex certificate  
of Birth issued by F.A. Abbott Recorder of monterey County  
and also the same child whose Picture taken at the age  
about Nine year is attached hereto; that the mother of said  
TOKUO NIINO, is chisa Niino the wife of affiant.

Rokuro Niino

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 30<sup>th</sup> day of August. 1926

[Signature]  
Notary Public

[Signature]  
Notary Public

Registration:

Registered as a national of Japan on October 29, 1924 by applying to Consul-general of Japan at San Francisco

Military Service:

Drafted for the Japanese army forces at Kumamoto-ken January 10, 1939. Served in China from April, 1939 to December, 1942 and in the South Pacific Islands from January, 1943 to February, 1946 ( date of demobilization )

Voting Records:

Voted in the election for members of Ota Ward Assembly #####  
##### on April 23, 1951, members of Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and Governor of Tokyo on April 30, 1951, by-election for members of Suginami Ward Assembly and Chief of Ward on May 7, 1952, members of the House of Representatives on ##### October 1, 1952 and February 27, 1955.

U.S. residence of parents:

Parents: From Oct. 1916 to Oct. 1926 at Soledad, Monterey, Calif.  
Father: From Sept. 1927 to Jan. 1932 at Guadalupe  
From Aug. 1932 to ##### July 1938 at Guadalupe

Places & dates of birth:

Rukuro Saitsu Mar. 26, 1883  
Chisa Teno Sept. 10, 1898  
Shuichi Soledad Apr. 25, 1919  
Michie Soledad July 16, 1922  
Truruyo Soledad July 25, 1925  
Kenichi Saitsu Nov. 13, 1926  
Zenshiro Saitsu Dec. 5, 1932  
Seiji Saitsu Jan. 13, 1941

Steve's residence in U.S.

From Nov., 1934 to date.

Grammar School in Soledad 1924 - 26

Baptized at Soledad; Name of church## - unknown Date unknown.

## Answers

1. no
- 2.
3. yes
4. yes

Registered as a national of Japan  
on October 29, 1934 by applying to  
Consul-general ~~theatre Oyama~~ of  
Japan at San Francisco

5. No
  6. No
- 

A. 1. Yes

Entered in the armed forces of Japan  
at Hamamota, January, 1939.  
Served in China from April, 1939 to  
December, 1942 and in the South  
Pacific Islands from January, 1943  
to February, 1946 (date of demobilization)

2. No

3. No.

様式(二)

## 別口外国為替貸付申込書(B)

昭和 年 月 日 申込書番号

日 本 銀 行 御 中

取引先

®

下記明細にかかる商品の輸入に關し、昭和27年2月18日付を以て貴行に差入れた約定書に基づき別口外国為替貸付の適用を依頼します。

### 1. 輸入商品に關する事項

(イ) 商 品 名

(ロ) 数量、価額等

(ハ) 積 出 地 名

(ニ) 輸入先業者名

(ホ) 外貨割当、輸入許可に關する事項

(ヘ) 参 考 事 項

### 2. 決済方法

B. 1. no  
2.

---

C. 1. Yes

Voted in the election of <sup>assembly member</sup> ~~members of~~  
~~ward assembly~~ at ~~Ota-ku, Tokyo~~  
Apr. 23, 1951, ~~members of municipal~~  
~~assembly and governor of Tokyo~~ at ~~Ota-ku, Tokyo~~ <sup>assembly member</sup>  
Apr. 30, 1951, <sup>at Ota-ku</sup> respectively  
assembly member at ~~Suginami-ku, Tokyo~~  
May 7, 1952, M. P. ~~at~~ October 1,  
1952 M. P. February 27, 1955  
at ~~Suginami-ku, Tokyo~~ respectively.

2. no  
3. no  
4. no  
5. no  
6. no  
7.

In order to exercise my <sup>voting</sup> rights  
as a citizen of Japan

様式(二)

## 別口外国為替貸付申込書(B)

昭和 年 月 日 申込書番号

日 本 銀 行 御 中

取引先

Ⓜ

下記明細にかかる商品の輸入に關し、昭和27年2月18日付を以て貴行に差入れた約定書に基づき別口外国為替貸付の適用を依頼します。

### 1. 輸入商品に關する事項

(イ) 商 品 名

(ロ) 数量、価額等

(ハ) 積 出 地 名

(ニ) 輸入先業者名

(ホ) 外貨割当、輸入許可に關する事項

(ヘ) 参 考 事 項

### 2. 決済方法

2. no

3. no

B. 1. no

\*

C. 1. <sup>yes</sup>  
Voted in the election of members of ward assembly  
municipal assembly + general election  
Apr. 23, 1951  
Apr. 30, 1951

May 7, 1952 (100)  
Oct. 1, 1950

Feb. 27, 1955

M.P.

2. no

3. no

4. no

6. no

7. Only ~~it~~ in order to <sup>exercise</sup> perform my  
duties as a citizen of Japan

様式(二)

## 別口外国為替貸付申込書(B)

昭和 年 月 日 申込書番号

日 本 銀 行 御 中

取引先

Ⓜ

下記明細にかかる商品の輸入に關し、昭和27年2月18日付を以て貴行に差入れた約定書に基づき別口外国為替貸付の適用を依頼します。

### 1. 輸入商品に關する事項

(イ) 商 品 名

(ロ) 数量、価額等

(ハ) 積 出 地 名

(ニ) 輸入先業者名

(ホ) 外貨割当、輸入許可に關する事項

(ヘ) 参 考 事 項

### 2. 決 済 方 法

Answers

1. No.

2.

3. Yes

4. Yes

Registered as a national of Japan  
on October 29, 1934 by applying  
to the Consul-general Ueabro  
Oyama at San Francisco  
of Japan

5. No.

6. No

A. 1. Yes <sup>of Japan</sup>  
Entered in the armed forces at Kumamoto  
on Jan. 1939  
Served in China from Apr. 1939 to  
Dec. 1942, and in the South Pacific  
Islands from Jan. 1943 to the end of  
~~armistice of Japan~~  
Demobilized Feb. 1946

~~2. No~~

~~demobilization due to war  
in Japan.~~

Repatriated Feb. 1946

様式(二)

## 別口外国為替貸付申込書(B)

昭和 年 月 日 申込書番号

日本銀行 御中

取引先

④

下記明細にかかる商品の輸入に関し、昭和27年2月18日付を以て貴行に差入れた約定書に基づき別口外国為替貸付の適用を依頼します。

### 1. 輸入商品に関する事項

(イ) 商品名

(ロ) 数量、価額等

(ハ) 積出地名

(ニ) 輸入先業者名

(ホ) 外貨割当、輸入許可に関する事項

(ヘ) 参考事項

### 2. 決済方法



U.S. residence

Parents from ~~May~~ Oct., 1916 to Oct., 1926 Soledad, Monterey, Calif.

Father (from Sept., 1927 to Jan., 1932) Guadalupe  
(from Aug., 1932 to July, 1938) "

Places + dates of birth

	Rokuro	Saitomachi	Mar. 26, 1883
Steve	Chin	Tens-mura	Sept. 10, 1898
	<u>Shimichi</u>	Soledad	Apr. 25, 1919
	Mickie	"	July 16, 1922
	Tsuruyo	"	July 25, 1925
	Ken ichi	Saiton	Nov. 13, 1926
	Jenohiro	"	Dec. 5, 1932
	Saijiro	"	Jan. 13, 1944

Shimichi's U.S. residence

from Nov., 1934 in Soledad

Grammar School 1934-36

Baptized Soledad (name of church) unknown  
(date) unknown

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STRANDEES

Please read this questionnaire carefully and then print, type or write your answers legibly to the following questions.

- a. State your fully name. Tokuo Niino
- b. Male?  Female?  Maiden Name? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Birth place? Soledad, California Monterey, Calif. Birth date? Sep. 16, 1917
- d. Was your name ever registered with a Japanese Consulate for the purpose of reserving your Japanese nationality? Yes  
When? Sep. 3, 1924 Where? Japanese Consulate General at San Francisco
- e. Have you ever renounced Japanese Nationality? Yes When? May, 1955  
Where? American Embassy in Tokyo
1. What schools did you attend in Japan? Grammar School, High School, & College of Commerce Where? Kumamoto & Nagasaki  
State the years you attended those schools. 5 years Grammar  
5 years High  
5 years College
2. State the periods you visited Japan and the purposes of each visit. \_\_\_\_\_  
From October 1926, ~~Education~~ to May, 1955, Education  
When did you last return to Japan? ~~September, 1959~~ October, 1926  
Why did you return to Japan? ~~Assigned to Japan by the employee~~ My parents took me to Japan for education
3. Did you have a U.S. Passport at the time you last went to Japan? No Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
Have you that passport now? No What became of it? My father does not remember.  
What other documents did you then have to establish your identity as a U.S. citizen? Birth Certificate  
Do you have those documents now? yes What became of them? \_\_\_\_\_  
Did you then have a visa from a Japanese consul? Yes Have you that vise now? No  
What became of it? Do not remember
4. Did you then have a Japanese passport? No Do you have it now? No  
What became of it? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Why were you in Japan when the war started on Dec. 7, 1941? \_\_\_\_\_  
Was in Japanese Army staying/China  
in
- What was your occupation in Japan when the war started on Dec. 7, 1941?

See above

Where were you then living in Japan? See above

6. Are you married or single? married What is the name of your spouse (wife ~~or husband~~)? Kumiko Niino Where does your spouse (wife ~~or husband~~) live? 331, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
- When were you married? May, 1947 Where were you married? Nagasaki-shi, Japan What is the citizenship of your spouse (wife ~~or husband~~)? Japanese Where was your spouse (wife ~~or husband~~) born? Omura, Nagasaki-ken, Japan
- Name and address of your father? Rokuro Niino, 2420 Saitsu-machi, Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken, Japan Of what country is he a citizen? Japan
- Name and address of your mother? Chisa Niino  
2420 Saitsu-machi, Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken, Japan Of what country is she a citizen? Japan

7. Names, birthdates and birthplaces of each of your children? Kazunori Niino, Dec. 14, 1948, 160, Kami Nishiyama-cho, Nagasaki-shi, Japan,
- Hidero Niino, July 10, 1952, 331, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan

RE: VOTING

8. Since returning to Japan have you voted in any elections? Yes
- Where? Tokyo Years you voted? 1951, 52 & 55
- In what elections? Assembly member, Governor of Tokyo, Member of Parliament
- Why did you vote in those elections? As mentioned in my previous letter
9. Did you receive any instructions to vote? Yes From what sources? District Office ( Ku-Yakusho ) Were the instructions printed? Yes What Allied military officers told you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you vote because of printed instructions of the Army of occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
- What were you told would happen to you if you didn't vote? \_\_\_\_\_
- What did you believe would happen to you if you didn't vote? \_\_\_\_\_

10. What Japanese officials instructed you to vote? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Were those instructions  
printed ones? \_\_\_\_\_ Verbal? \_\_\_\_\_

11. State the names and addresses of the neighbors who told you to vote \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Tsuneko Mihara, 332 Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo  
Mrs. Fumiko Yamaji, 329 Izumi-cho, ~~Suginami-ku, Tokyo~~ Suginami-ku,  
Tokyo  
What did they tell you would happen to you if you didn't vote? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. What did you believe or fear would happen to you if you didn't vote? \_\_\_\_\_  
Loose good will to the neighbors (Lose ration card? \_\_\_\_\_)

RE: KOSEKI REGISTRATION

13. Was your name registered in a family Koseki in Japan? Yes  
When? Sep. 3, 1924 Where? Japanese Consulate- By whom? father  
General San Francisco father  
Did you personally apply to be register-  
ed in a Koseki? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where did you go to apply to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_  
When? \_\_\_\_\_ Why did you apply to be registered? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. If someone other than you personally registered your name in a  
Koseki state who it was who registered you. my father  
What relation is that person to you? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why were you registered in a Koseki? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. Were you registered in a Koseki since your last return to Japan because  
if you were not registered you would not have been given a ration card?  
\_\_\_\_\_ or would not have been given an address to receive  
mail? \_\_\_\_\_ or would have been punished, and, if so, by whom?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Were you registered because of fear that if you weren't you would suffer  
in some form? Yes such as would not be issued a ration card?

No State what other reasons caused you to register. \_\_\_\_\_

Can not attend school in Japan

RE: CONSCRIPTION

16. Were you conscripted in the Japanese armed forces? Yes

When? Jan. 10, 1939 In what branch of service? Kumamoto Infantry  
13 Regiment

What was your address at the time you were conscripted? \_\_\_\_\_

Sanno, Omori-ku, Tokyo With whom were you then

living? Do not remember the name

What was your occupation at that time? Bank clerk

Name and address of your employer at that time? Yokohama Specie Bank

No. 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Place where you then were working same as above

If you were attending school at that time state the name of the school

\_\_\_\_\_ State type of school \_\_\_\_\_

Were you then single? Yes Married? \_\_\_\_\_

17. What was the first notice you received that you had to register for the  
draft under the Japanese draft law? To take physical examination  
August, 1938

Was it a written notice? Yes Verbal notice? \_\_\_\_\_

What was the date of that notice? August, 1938 Have you that

notice? No (If so, attach it to this questionnaire). What did

that notice instruct you to do? To take physical examination for

conscription at Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken

18. Where did you report to the draft authorities? \_\_\_\_\_

Were those draft authorities civilians? \_\_\_\_\_ or Japanese military

authorities? Yes Were you given a medical examination by the draft

authorities? Yes Where? Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken When? August, 1938

What other notices did you receive from the draft authorities? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ State whether you received those notices by mail or whether they were

personally delivered to you. Personally delivered to my father at Hondo-shi

Kumamoto-ken

19. Did you inform the Japanese civilian draft authorities that you were a

U.S. citizen? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

Who was present? \_\_\_\_\_

If you told that personally to a civilian draft officer state the name of the officer and his title \_\_\_\_\_  
What is his present address? \_\_\_\_\_  
What did he say to you when you stated you were a U.S. citizen? \_\_\_\_\_

Will he be willing to give you an affidavit stating those facts? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Did you inform the Japanese military draft authorities that you were a U.S. citizen? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

If you told that personally to a Japanese military draft officer state the name of the officer and his grade or rank, \_\_\_\_\_

What is the present address of that officer? \_\_\_\_\_

Will he be willing to give you an affidavit stating those facts? \_\_\_\_\_

21. If you didn't tell the civilian or military draft officers that you were a U.S. citizen why didn't you do so? Because I was also a Japanese citizen ( dual citizenship ) and I was afraid to do so because of the

militarism prevailed in Japan at ~~that~~ that time.

What did you fear would happen to you if you told him (or them) you were a U.S. citizen? Will be punished under criminal law.

Were you afraid to tell the conscripting civilian officers -- or military officers -- that you were a U.S. citizen? Yes Why? \_\_\_\_\_

See above

22. Did you tell the civilian conscripting officers that you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? No When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what officers did you tell that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ State their names and addresses \_\_\_\_\_

Will they be willing to give you affidavits stating that fact? \_\_\_\_\_

23. Did you tell the military authorities -- or civil authorities -- that you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces? No

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what officers? \_\_\_\_\_

State their names and present addresses

SES

Who was present at the time?

Will any of them be willing to give you an affidavit stating the fact you notified those authorities you did not wish to serve in the Japanese armed forces?

Did you write any letters to the civilian or military draft authorities stating that you were a U.S. citizen and not subject to conscription in the Japanese forces? Date of letter

(If you did, attach a copy of that letter to this questionnaire.)

What did you fear would happen to you if you refused to be conscripted?

24. Did you fear you would be punished by the Japanese civil authorities for refusing to obey the draft law? Yes What penalty or punishment did you fear you would be subjected to if you refused?

Heavy corporal punishment

25. Did you fear also that the Japanese military authorities would punish you if you refused to be conscripted? Yes What punishment did you fear they would subject you to? heavy corporal punishment

26. Did you apply for a deferment, postponement or delay of your conscription?

Yes

When? 1937

Where? Hondo-shi

To what office? Town Office

Did you do this verbally? No

in writing? Yes

(If in writing attach

a copy of that letter or memorandum to this questionnaire.) If you haven't a copy state the language and contents of that letter or memorandum Do not remember

Were you afraid to apply for a deferment, postponement or delay in your conscription? Why?

What did you fear would happen to you if you did? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer were you given to this request? \_\_\_\_\_

Was it a verbal answer? \_\_\_\_\_ Was it a written answer? \_\_\_\_\_

(Attach a copy of your written answer to this questionnaire.) If you haven't a copy state the substance of that answer \_\_\_\_\_

27. Did you make a second request for deferment, postponement or delay? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To whom and to what office? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer did you receive? \_\_\_\_\_

Was this answer verbal? \_\_\_\_\_ written? \_\_\_\_\_ (Attach the letter or copy of the answer you received.)

28. What date were you conscripted (drafted) into the Japanese armed forces?

January 10, 1939 Where were you conscripted? Kumamoto-shi

What was your first rank or grade in the armed forces of Japan? private

29. Were you required to take an oath of allegiance to Japan at the time of conscription? Yes Where did you serve in the Japanese armed

forces? Kumamoto-shi, Central China Did you receive any pro-  
~~South Pacific Islands~~ motions in the Japanese armed forces? Yes When? \_\_\_\_\_

To what rank or grade? Last rank, sergeant-major

Did you take an oath of allegiance to Japan at the time of promotion? No

How long did you serve in the Japanese armed forces? 7 years

When were you released from services in the Japanese armed forces? August 1945

While in the service did you participate in any skirmish or battle against the U.S. armed forces? Yes Against what other

Allied armed forces did you participate in any skirmish or battle? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? ~~South Pacific Islands~~

In what battles? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you surrender and were you a prisoner of war? Yes

When? ~~After the end of war~~ Where? South Pacific Island

To what U.S. or Allied troops? Australian army

When were you released from detention? February, 1946

Where were you when released? South Pacific Island

RE: APPLICATION TO RETURN TO U.S.

30. Before or after war first broke out on Dec. 7, 1941, did you apply to a U.S. Consul or the U.S. Embassy in Japan to return to the U.S.? No

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

To what consulate or embassy? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you apply to the Swiss, Swedish or other consular or diplomatic office to send you back to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ To what office? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer did you receive? \_\_\_\_\_

31. Before war broke out on Dec. 7, 1941, or afterward, did you apply for boat passage to return to the U.S.? No When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ To what company or office did you apply for transportation to return to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you make that application orally? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you make it in writing? \_\_\_\_\_ (If it was in writing attach a copy of your letter or application for such passage to the U.S.) Did you receive booking on any boat that was to take you to the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

On what date were you to sail? \_\_\_\_\_ From what port? \_\_\_\_\_ Name of ship? \_\_\_\_\_

If you didn't apply for passage to return to the U.S. state why you didn't do so. \_\_\_\_\_

RE: APPLICATION FOR INTERNMENT

32. Did you apply to the Japanese authorities during the war to be interned as a U.S. citizen? No When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ To what office did he apply? \_\_\_\_\_

What answer did you receive to your request? \_\_\_\_\_

Was the answer a verbal one? \_\_\_\_\_ Was it in writing? \_\_\_\_\_

(If in writing, attach the letter or memorandum to this questionnaire.)

If you do not have a copy of the letter or memorandum, state in substance what the writing stated. \_\_\_\_\_

RE: REGISTRATION AS ALIEN IN JAPAN

33. Before, during or since the war have you been registered as a U.S. alien in Japan? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you registered with a U.S. Consul or U.S. Embassy in Japan as a U.S. citizen? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you required to report to the Japanese police? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_ How often? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did the police visit you? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_ How often? \_\_\_\_\_

RE: EXPATRIATING ACTIONS

34. Have you ever filed with any office in Japan any affidavit or statement claiming or stating that you were a Japanese citizen? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- For what purpose did you file that? \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever applied for or received any benefit or right in Japan that is granted only to Japanese citizens? No When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_ What was the right or benefit you were applying for? \_\_\_\_\_ Did you receive that right or benefit? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_
35. Have you ever applied to a Japanese government office or officer for a Japanese passport? Yes When? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where? Tokyo Did you receive it? Yes

When? May, 1955 and  
October, 1959 For what purpose did you use it? Enter into  
U.S.A. as a treaty trader ( E-1 )

What became of that Japanese passport? Have it

36. Have you, since returning to Japan in 1946 been naturalized as a Japanese citizen? No If so, what steps did you take to become naturalized as a Japanese citizen? \_\_\_\_\_

To what office did you make that application? \_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

Were you naturalized? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_

What document did you receive showing you were naturalized? \_\_\_\_\_

Date of that document? \_\_\_\_\_

37. Have you, since returning to Japan been employed by the Japanese Government or any agency of the Japanese Government? No  
If so, name the office by which you were employed and the dates of your employment \_\_\_\_\_

RE: SERVICE TO U.S.

38. Have you worked for the United States Government or Allied Military authorities while in Japan? No For what service? \_\_\_\_\_  
In what capacity? \_\_\_\_\_ Where did you perform your work? \_\_\_\_\_  
Dates of your employment \_\_\_\_\_

39. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the U.S.? No  
In what branch? \_\_\_\_\_ When? \_\_\_\_\_  
Period of service \_\_\_\_\_  
Where did you serve? \_\_\_\_\_  
Date you received an Honorable Discharge \_\_\_\_\_  
Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ What other members of your family (father, children, brothers, or sisters) served in the armed forces of the U.S.? No other

40. State their names, relationship and branch of the armed forces in which they served or are serving \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

RE: OTHER DATA

41. What is your occupation now? Company Officer  
Where do you work? Long Beach, Calif. (Momoi ~~Company~~, Inc.)  
What property do you own in Japan? House & savings  
Nature of that property? \_\_\_\_\_  
Estimated valuation of that property? ~~xx,000.00~~ \$8,000.00

42. Name of your nearest relative in the U.S. and address \_\_\_\_\_  
Steve Niino, 5601 Madison Ave., Richmond 6, Calif.  
To what address do you intend to return to in the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

43. Have you filed an application with a U.S. Consul in Japan for a U.S. passport? \_\_\_\_\_ When did you file it? \_\_\_\_\_  
With what U.S. Consul did you file it? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach a copy of the application you filed with the U.S. Consul)  
What reasons did the U.S. Consul give you for refusing to issue you a passport? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach the letter of refusal the U.S. Consul sent to you.)

44. Did you take an appeal from the Consul's refusal? \_\_\_\_\_  
When? \_\_\_\_\_ (Attach a copy of that appeal to this questionnaire.) What decision was made on that appeal? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach a copy of that decision to this questionnaire.)

Date: July 23, 1960

John Niino  
Signature

5970 A Fishburn Ave.,  
Huntington Park, Calif.  
Address

Ludlow 11524  
Telephone Number

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO

在東京アメリカ大使館

PRELIMINARY APPLICATION FOR VISA  
入国査証予備申請書

TO BE COMPLETED BY VISA APPLICANT (Separate forms must be completed by each member of the family who is going to the United States and who is not a United States citizen.) 入国査証申請書は次の諸項目に全部記入して下さい。  
(アメリカ合衆国に行くアメリカ合衆国市民でない家族は各人別々の用紙に記入のこと)

ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH 質問には全部英語で答えねばなりません。

1. NAME: NIDO Tokuo None  
姓名 (Family name) (姓) (Given name) (名) (Middle name) (ミドルネーム)

Other names (such as MAIDEN NAME, NAMES BY FORMER MARRIAGES, TITLES, or ALIASES):  
他の名前 (例えば、嫁いん前の姓、肩書又は別名)

None

Name in Japanese or Chinese (if applicable):

漢字又は中国語で姓名を記入して下さい。

新納徳男

Telephone number of applicant or spouse:

申請者又は配偶者の電話番号

(24)-2381 (The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.)

2. MARITAL STATUS: Married SINGLE WIDOWED DIVORCED  
嫁いん関係 既婚者 独身者 寡婦 離婚者

3. BIRTH PLACE: Soledad, Monterey, California, U.S.A.  
出生地 (Town or City) (町又は市) (State or Prefecture) (県) (Country) (国)

4. DATE OF BIRTH: September 16, 1917 5. OCCUPATION: Staff of The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.  
生年月日 職 業

6. SEX: Male 7. NATIONALITY (Past and present): Past: U.S.A. & Japanese  
性別 国籍 (過去及び現在) Present: Japanese

8. DESCRIPTION: Height 63.1 (inches) Weight 114 (lb.)  
身体的事項 身長 (吋) 重量 (封度)

Color of hair

頭髮の色

Black

Color of eyes

目の色

Brown

Visible marks or special features

特に目につく顔のしるし又は特徴 None

9. PLACES OF RESIDENCE SINCE AGE 16 (Please give exact address and, insofar as it is possible, exact dates):

十六才以後貴方が居住したことがある場所。

(正確な住所地名と出来るだけ正確な期間とを記入して下さい。)

Address (Street, City, Country)

Dates 期間

住所 (国、県、市又は郡、町村名)

From 自

To 至

2240, Saitsu-machi, Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken

1932

Mar. 1935

10, 2-chome, Katafuchi-cho, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken

Apr. 1935

Mar. 1938

1906-2, Omori, Ota-ku, Tokyo

Apr. 1938

Dec. 1938

Yochow, Hunan, China (Military service)

Jan. 1939

Dec. 1942

New Britain and Bougainville, Solomon Island

Jan. 1943

Feb. 1946

72, Nishihama-machi, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken

Mar. 1946

Feb. 1950

Omori, Ota-ku, Tokyo

Mar. 1950

Mar. 1952

to present

PERMANENT OR OFFICIAL DOMICILE: (本籍) <sup>2240</sup> 2240, Saitsu-machi, Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken

PRESENT ADDRESS (where you live): 現住所 (現に貴方が居住している)

(Romaji) ローマ字 331, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

(Kanji) 漢字 東京都杉並区和泉町三三一

10. (a) ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS, PAST AND PRESENT (Fraternal, Political, or cultural - Kanji where applicable. Please give name, location and dates of membership):

(イ) 過去及び現在の貴方の加入団体 (友愛団体、政治団体又は文化団体——漢字名があれば漢字名でも。貴方の会員としての地位、その団体の所在地及び会員であつた期間を記入して下さい。)

None

(b) Have you ever been connected with any Communist organization or movement in any way whatsoever?

(ロ) 貴方は共産主義者の団体又は運動に少しでも関係したことがありますか?

None

11. NAME OF FATHER:

父の姓名 NIINO, Rokuro

NATIONALITY:

国籍 Japanese

Present address:

現住所 <sup>2240</sup> 2240, Saitsu-machi, Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken

MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER:

母の婚いん前の姓名 MUTO, Chisa

NATIONALITY:

国籍 Japanese

Present address:

現住所 <sup>2240</sup> 2240, Saitsu-machi, Hondo-shi, Kumamoto-ken

12. OTHER CLOSE RELATIVES (Brothers and sisters; name, address, nationality and employment): 他の親近者 (兄弟姉妹。其の姓名、住所、国籍及び勤務先)

NIINO, Steve; Richmond Calif., U.S.A.

Nationality: U.S.A.

Employment: <sup>Gardner</sup> Staff of the Post Office

13. SPOUSE: (Name before marriage)

配偶者 (婚いん前の姓名) MATSUZAKI, Kumiko

(Date and place of birth)

(出生の年月日と場所) April 27 1925 at Omura-shi, Nagasaki-ken

(Present address)

(現住所) 331, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

CHILDREN: (Names)

子 (姓名) NIINO, Kazunori, NIINO, Hidero

(Present address)

(現住所) 331, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

14. (a) PURPOSE OF TRAVEL TO THE UNITED STATES (Please state your plan in detail): アメリカ合衆国への旅行目的(貴方の計画を詳細に記入して下さい。)

To station at The Bank of Tokyo of California as a resident staff

(b) DESTINATION IN THE UNITED STATES; アメリカ合衆国内の行き先

Name of person or organization: The Bank of Tokyo of California  
人又は団体の名称

Address: 住所 160, Sutter St., San Francisco-20, Calif., U.S.A.

(c) PROPOSED DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN: May 1955  
日本よりの出発予定日

(d) PROPOSED DATE AND PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN U.S.A.:  
米国への予定到着日及場所 May 1955 at San Francisco Airport

(e) PROPOSED PERIOD OF STAY: 予定の滞在期間 2 (Two) Years

15. ACCOMPANIED BY (Names of persons traveling together):  
随行者(一緒に旅行をする人の姓名) None

16. PERSONAL RESOURCES AND SOURCE OF SUPPORT IN THE U.S.A. (Please give details):  
アメリカ合衆国で生活する為めの自己の資金と他からの援助の出所。  
(詳細に記入して下さい。)

Travelling expenses will be paid by the Authorized Japanese Yen  
and living expenses will be borne by The Bank of Tokyo of California

17. PASSPORT: Number 旅券番号 Issued by 発行者

Date of issue 発行年月日 Issued where 発行場所

Valid until 有効期間 まで

18. THREE PERSONAL REFERENCES (Not relatives or organization - in the U.S.A., Japan or elsewhere - names and addresses):

身元照会先を三人。(但し親戚又は団体でないこと—アメリカ合衆国、日本、その他の国での—姓名、住所)

Mr. Tatsuichi, SHIBATA: 160, Sutter St., San Francisco 20, Calif., U.S.A.

Mr. Kichio, FUTAMI: 6-1, Nihonbashi, Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Mr. Tatsuo, TAMAI: 6-1, Nihonbashi, Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

19. HISTORY OF EDUCATION (Complete only if applying for student visa):  
学歴(学生入国査証を申請する場合だけ記入すること。)

Name of Institution 学校名 Location 所在地 Dates 期間 From 自 To 至

Blank lines for entering educational history.

20. HISTORY OF EMPLOYMENT: 職 歴

<u>Name of company</u> 会 社 名	<u>Location</u> 所在地	<u>Position held</u> 地 位	<u>Dates</u> 期間	
			<u>From</u> 自	<u>To</u> 至
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	Yokohama	Staff	Apr.1938	Jan.1947
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.	Tokyo	Staff	Jan.1947	up to date

21. TRAVEL OUTSIDE JAPAN: 日本国外への旅行をしたことがあれば

<u>Countries</u> 国	<u>Dates</u> 期間	
	<u>From</u> 自	<u>To</u> 至
Monterey, California, U.S.A.	Sep.1917	Oct.1926
Yochow, Hunan, China (Military service)	Apr.1939	Dec.1942
New Britain, Bougainville, Solomon, Island	Jan.1943	Feb.1946

22. MILITARY RECORD (Time and branch of service):  
兵 役 関 係 ( 期 間 と 兵 科 ) Seven years Infantry (Surgeant)

23. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR IMPRISONED FOR ANY REASON? IF SO, GIVE DETAILS:

貴方は何かの理由で逮捕又は拘禁されたことがありますか？  
若しあれば詳細に記載して下さい。

None

24. (a) Have you previously applied for any kind of visa at any American Consulate?

(イ) 貴方は今までに、どこかのアメリカ領事館に入国査証を申請したことがありますか？

None

(b) Have you ever been refused a visa?

(ロ) 貴方は入国査証を拒絶されたことがありますか？

None

If the answer to either of the above is yes, give date and place:

上記の質問のどちらでも、答が「然り」の場合には、年月日と場所を記載して下さい。

I certify that the foregoing is a complete and true statement. I understand that any wilfully false statement on this application is ground for refusal of any United States visa services.

私は、茲に書き入れました事項が完全に正確であることを証言致します。  
私は此の申請書に、虚偽の陳述が故意になされている場合にはアメリカ合衆国査証の拒絶理由になることを承知しています。

Signed  
署名

Date:  
年月日

Answers given in App. to

W. Parry

7/1/60

Cifuentes with his  
his father 9 AM - 2 PM

Tokuo Niino,  
5970-A Fishburn Ave.  
Huntington Park, Calif  
Tel - Lu. 1-1524

Steve Niino  
5601 Madison Ave  
Redwood,  
Tel. Beacon 2-8451  
Call days or Saturday

Momoi Company, Inc.  
1596 Jackson Ave.  
Long Beach 13, Calif.  
Hemlock - 7-0611

Born 9/16/1917 Soledad, Monterey Co.  
Parents were Issei - born in Japan.  
Rokuro Niino + Chizu Niino  
his parents.

Saiten machi, Hiroko-shi, Niinamachi Ken, Japan.

Attended Grammar School 1st & 2nd Grades - Soledad 1924-1926

then to Chula Grammar School - 4th Grade, of Chula

To Japan - 10/26/1926 in parents - with stepmother  
father's name is [unclear]  
[unclear] returned to US. next time, 9/27/32  
[unclear] + [unclear] to 7/28 + [unclear] in Japan

In Japan 1926 to

Niinamachi Grammar Sch - Niinamachi - 3 yrs 3 mos  
Middle Sch (Amakusa) - 5 years (1935)  
College of Commerce, Nagasaki - 3 yrs + 1938.

In March/38 went to work for Yokohama Specie Bank Tokyo  
until Dec/38 (with some days in [unclear] and [unclear]).

Drafted - 1/39 - & served to 1946, released at  
Bryantown, Idaho. - POW of American Army.

Wrote only for Bh at Nagasaki - 1946 to 7/1950  
Left Tokyo - 7/1950 - to 4/55 with at Tokyo.  
now Bh of Tokyo.

John Harris	{	Voted in town 1951 Tokyo
		✓ 2nd 1952 ✓
		✓ 4th 1955 Tokyo

Arrived 5/27/46 Nagasaki, - Komatsu Matsuzaka <sup>Sasaki</sup>  
Chikuzen

Kazumori @ Kazumori Niino - 12/4/48 Nagasaki  
Hideo @ Hideo - - 7/10/52 Tokyo

Ret to MS. 5/28/55 on same passport (Tokyo market)  
Wife address 11/12/1956 to 9/-/1959 -

Address  
now

Drafted - in Komatsu - <sup>to board face</sup> <sup>making</sup> <sup>Nijima</sup> <sup>Tokyo</sup>  
<sup>1906 -</sup> <sup>Nichino</sup> <sup>above</sup>

When recalled 2 yrs old - to read card in mail - to appear  
in physical exam. dated 4/1938 - Sasaki in Tokyo. - & had to  
return to Komatsu for phys. exam. - went by train.

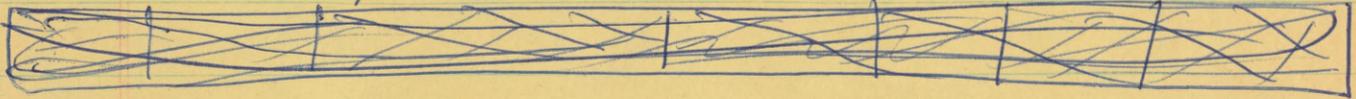
Hideo  
Komatsu

Was dupl citizen  
Went to Memorial Hall - a Army W.D. opened one in  
Hideo, Komatsu Pref. = Army Office, + Off of Tokyo (Bairn Valley  
where I lived in Hideo City).



Voted 5/7/52 - Thys  
10/1/52 - ✓  
Voted 2/27/55 - ✓

4



~~In 1939 when drafted - I that I had the right to  
be a nurse in the field~~

W.B. ① I spent in College - to graduate I had to purchase  
draft for 1 yr - to get postgraduate I had to supply  
of College for postgraduate and with I or college applied  
to Chief of Village at Fairton, Ardo. - Rec'd postgraduate.

And I  
was from  
in W.  
was  
a W.  
in W.  
was  
in W.  
at right  
side

② After graduating from College I was 21 and I had to read into  
to go to Fairton for 1 yr to go to Ardo for phys. exam.  
With a look at the Chief of Village & Ardo. + then I had to go  
to Fairton phys. exam at Ardo. Passed - in that  
I had drafted 1/29/39. - Rec'd at Fairton. Drafted by Chief of Village.  
Rec'd at Ardo.  
Rec'd into from Chief of Village - 8 report 9/1939. & det.

Lucino  
~~10~~

Jan. 10/26/26

See 1481(4) + 1481(a)(5)

~~(Vote in 1955)~~

does not  
have us  
checked

~~at~~ Has lost us check

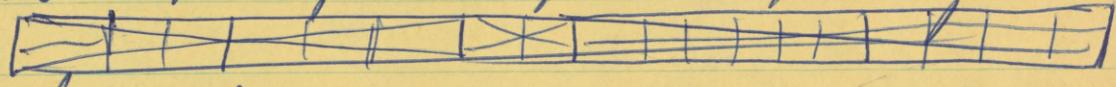
∴ voted partially of least

+ fact or actual  
1/10/26

Cont. W 1955 next to

W Elongy.

After I was released from Jap Army - returned to Kwantung  
1945 & then in Pusan - 4-5 yrs. Then Trip to Tokyo in 1955.



I learned about US capture of W. Army  
with Iwasaki and Nagasaki.

I was reported in Asahi Shimbun paper published in Osaka  
in Mainichi Shimbun published in Osaka in Nippon Times  
in other papers.

1st  
Second  
re loss of  
W capture?  
1947+  
1955  
I did not  
go to US  
Army

I asked Yokohama Special Bk to send me to US on a report  
in 1947 & 1948. (I did not see report 1st in 1955)

I asked now as head of US Special Bd to go to Tokyo to US  
(There cards still at Bk in Tokyo at Head office of Bk)  
in Personnel Dept.) I stayed at the report card sent in 1947-1955.  
The view I was born in US & that I spoke English

WB

Knew Lt. (1) W. Army and drove (by car) with a  
military attaché and group in Pusan to learn English 2-3 yrs  
Studied the Sabotage when I was in ~~US~~ I lost  
contact of being in W. Army & they said I did not US capture.

Can  
get  
names

1952 Voted - newspapers read & votes

That I'd lost M. Stamps

Father told me I'd lost M. Stamps & Stamps  
found in New York.

Had family return card.

Jobs were scarce in 1952  
- - - - - in 1955

(one return in 1952)  
(one Stamps return 1955)

Could have gotten my other job in 1952 or 1955

Was given 1/2 day off by ~~Bank~~ to vote.

Food scarce in 1952 (could find no good returns) of that year as 1/2 Stamps food  
- - - - - 1955 ( - - - - - )

Stamps books were @ new, @ Kansas @ head.

Newspaper read all pp. articles but to vote. } no punchet.  
Radio - - - - -

~~But~~ My father would ostracize me  
if I told people in our area I see in & told me to vote.  
They read low news highly read vote.  
He don't recall names.

(WB)

Father told me as I was about to vote I had to vote  
(at home to.) (mother didn't tell her.)

(1951)



(P)

Rec'd Visa for W. R. King 2-3 weeks later  
after investigated me

City of Detroit

City of Los Angeles, was not called on.

He was with me - on 6/24/55  
when I was in J.F. (Rally Wipe)

Arrived in J.F. @ Amelia 5/28/55  
J.F. - 5/29/55

I saw City of Los Angeles of W. R. King on 9/1/59

Visited you 9/5/59

Re W. R. King 10/1/59

# Voting Record

(5)

Voted 4/20/51 - status of members of City Ward Assembly, Tokyo  
4/20/51 - " - members of Tokyo.

5/7/52 - W.P. -

12/1/52 - W.P. -

2/27/55 -

W.P. / W.P. - as "Minimum part E-1"

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## List of Votes

Under Sec. 401 (c) of Chap IV of

Publ Act of 1940

W.P.  
M

---

(V) BA 1946 - + 1952 found from many papers  
 that US citizens lost US citizenship by serving in the Army  
 that E. L. Brown & W. L. Cooks refused to give US passports.  
 Also reported in newspapers. (~~with no reaction~~)

From 1st source US citizens  
 by denaturalization

Kazunori (Matsuda) apply when 21 yrs of age  
to his parents as quarta injure  
(Under Sec. P.W.C. 1153 (a)(2), parent (2N)  
P.W.C. 1155 (4).

---

Butts (Matsuda) under P.W.C. 1155 (4)  
can petition & his in his brother, under  
provisions of P.W.C. 1153 (a)(4) (4N)

---

Then if either or 4N help  
he can then get help for some in W.  
as he there will be  
a parent with child  
a get help for W.  
1153 (a)(3)

---

TO WMC

DATE 5/31/60 TIME 1:30 pm

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

MR. Mr. Jakes Niino's

OF sister in law in Berkeley

PHONE Called re Mr Niino's

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUSH	<input type="checkbox"/>

MESSAGE Citizenship case.

Is anything she  
will call later

Joe

OPERATOR

Suggest Union Standard effort  
A person has written  
They to prove children are  
domestic city

---

Amending Title 8 MCA, Sec. 1401(a)(7) of June 27, 1952

Sec. of Title 8 MCA, Sec. 501(a)(7)

6571-210

Person born outside US of a city + died prior -  
10 yrs + 54th.

11605 ~~Section~~

With text of 1940

Act 1940

~~Sec. 201(a)~~

Sec. 201(g) read.

"A person born outside of the US + its outlying possessions  
of parents one of whom is a citizen of the US who, prior to the  
birth of such person, has had 10 yrs. residence in the US or one of  
its outlying possessions, at least 5 of which were after attaining the  
age of fifteen years, the other being an alien. Provided: -

shall count residence in US or its outlying possessions for a period

of six months totaling 5 yrs. At the age of 13  
and 21 years: Provided further, that if the child has  
not taken up a residence in the US or its outlying possessions by the  
time he reaches the age of 14 yrs, and he remains abroad  
abroad for more than 180 days it becomes impossible for him

to complete the 5 yrs residence in the US or its outlying possessions  
by reaching the age of 21 yrs, he cannot acquire citizenship unless

12/10/59

Yoshio George Ota came in  
re:

578 Weldon Av  
Oakland

TE 2-8129

Jokuo Niino

in Long Beach

his brother is in Richmond

Stevie Niino  
5607 Madison Ave  
Richmond, Calif.  
tel: Beacon 2-8431

Niino - S. Soledad Sept. 16, 1917

Re ever renouncing - don't know

Left US - 1926

Voted: 1951

Niino - has been in + now in -  
employed Bank Tokyo which sent him to  
L.A. branch.

Enemy trading passport.

Went back to Japan for a mo + came back  
here again. Working in fishing net mfg. bus.

---

Now - check on appeal  
+ then communicate

MEMORANDUM TO MR. COLLINS

September 23, 1960

Re: Tokuo Niino

Attached are some notes re case of Tokuo Niino. You will probably wish to put them in the file which is, I think, on your desk.

DP

1/12/60 WMC, DP

Steve Nino - re Tokus Nino  
& Yoshio <sup>Ota</sup>

Said brother renounced citizenship.

Served in Japanese army.

Wife - alien. Children: about 9 & 12, boys.  
Poss of their being nationals.

Discussion

Mr. Tokus Nino will be here end of January.  
SN said would notify us re appointment.

res. of Tokus Nino -  
5970 A Fishburn Ave  
Huntington Park, Calif

Tokuo Niino, born Salseda, Cal. 9/16/1917

Huntington Beach

Went to Japan 1926 - stud math.

Japanese Army; 

To U.S. 1955 as merchant on Japanese passport.

Renounced U.S. nationality in Tokyo to come as merchant.

Married in Japan - 2 Jan - born. 9 + 12 maybe U.S. citizen  
U.S. citizen born 1950 - 7 Oct Jan 9/59.

Japan renounced U.S. nationality on April 25, 1955,

when under Aff. of U.S. Embassy Tokyo & effective  
Total U.S. War Assets, Tokyo, on 4/23/51  
& maybe 102 more entries involved.

Trip to Japan on 9/15/59

& returned 4/59 on Japanese passport